

SENATOR COCKRELL The Victim of Republican Missouri.



Senator Cockrell, a characteristic attitude.

Man Who Is Idolized by Republicans and Democrats Alike Suffers Because of the Political Upheaval in His State.

WHAT will the Senate become without its watchdog?

This has been a much mooted question since the Missouri returns spread over the land announcing the election of a Republican State Legislature, which means the defeat of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell. Like a bolt out of the blue came the news that Missouri, old hotbed of Democracy, had gone contrary to all its traditions, and that its senior Senator would not be returned to the Capitol in 1905. Probably no man in the country was more surprised than the Senator himself.

If the people of Missouri had realized that Senator Cockrell was not to represent them again in the United States Senate chamber, hundreds would have changed their vote. He is idolized, has been for years, by Republicans and Democrats alike in his native State. But the Missourians in their determination to break up the ring that has controlled politics in the State forgot that the fate of their idol hung on this election. It was in an eager, intense, well-nigh frenzied state of mind that they went to the polls. Their one thought was to clean out the political cauldron, and in their effort they opposed every man on the Democratic ticket who was connected in the slightest way with the ring. It is true that the ring had tried to ward off defeat by declaring Senator Cockrell in danger. But its prophecies were laughed at.

So in their desire for clean politics the people of Missouri went farther than they had intended, and Senator Cockrell is to suffer for it. There have been rumors that the Senator is to be cared for when he leaves Washington on the 2d of next March, it has even been suggested by a man so high in the Republican councils as Elihu Root that if the Republican Legislature of Missouri returned the venerable Democratic Senator to Congress all parties would be pleased. But it is hardly probable that a Republican Legislature would fail to select Republicans for the gifts in its power.

President Roosevelt has made up his mind that a man who has served the country as long and as faithfully as Senator Cockrell should not be turned adrift in his old age without fortune or business. He has given the Missouri Senator the choice of succeeding Colonel Hecker as Isthmian Canal Commissioner or of becoming a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Honest Rather Than Partisan.

Few men in this or any other country have made for themselves a reputation for honesty and firmness of purpose as has Senator Cockrell. He forms one of a trio of United States Senators who are said to have been the most thoroughly honest and true to their convictions of all the men who have sat in the Senate chamber in the past quarter of a century, perhaps in the whole history of that august body. Teller and Hoar are the other members of this triumvirate of honesty. Although the Senator is a good politician, says those who know him, principles have always stood by his party.

He has always voted for what he thought right regardless of the consequences. Frequently he has sided with the Republican party against the Democrats. And while his independence has been honored by many, others have reproached him for not voting the straight Democratic ticket on every occasion. Both President McKinley and President Roosevelt placed the utmost confidence in his judgment, and rarely made an appointment in Missouri without first consulting the senior Senator from that State.

Although the last thirty years of his life have been spent as a lawyer, Senator Cockrell's life has been by no means monotonous. Lawyer, soldier, politician, and lawgiver, he has been during his career, and in each capacity he has served with distinction. In spite of his long labors and his sixty-nine years he is still remarkably hale and active.

Senator Cockrell is a thorough Missourian. He was born in Johnson county, October 1, 1824, was educated in the public schools of the State and in Chapel Hill College, and has his home in Warrensburg still. In Warrensburg every one speaks of the Senator as the general, remembering his record in the civil war. He is worshiped by the whole populace of the town, which is about the same size as Rockville, Md. The Cockrell house there is plain and unpretentious, but homelike and comfortable. The Senator makes periodical visits to

Warrensburg, though they are not so frequent as in the old days when Mrs. Cockrell was alive and the sons and daughters unmarried. They tell a story there of the younger days of Senator Cockrell which shows how ardently he loved and advocated his country's laws even as a young man.

The sheriff of the town had discovered an outlaw on whose trail a posse had followed for days. When he tried to arrest the man he showed fight, and it looked as if the desperado might be able to stand off the sheriff and the crowd which had come to his assistance. About that time young Cockrell came swinging down the street. He watched the proceedings for a moment, saw how things were going, and immediately ranged himself on the side of law and order. With one arm he brushed aside the men who were trying to get at the outlaw and started in to attend to the business in hand. He was a college student then and noted for his great strength. In a few minutes he had punched that outlaw into a cocked hat and was sitting peacefully upon his head while the sheriff was securing him.

The Senator and His Family.

Senator Cockrell has always taken great pride in his sons. They are big, strapping fellows, much like himself, and carried off numerous prizes, both athletic and scholastic, at college, some of them going to Harvard and others to Yale. But the Senator has always had a very warm spot in his heart for his daughter, Marian and Anna. The former, who is also the elder, kept house for the Senator after Mrs. Cockrell's death, and he came to rely greatly upon her. Two years ago, however, Miss Marian Cockrell was married to Edson Gallaudet, son of Dr. Gallaudet, of Kendall Green. Miss Anna was presented to Washington society the same year. It is reported that she will spend this winter abroad studying music. It may be a figure in his long career. As he was running upon an economy platform, his use of figures told largely in the outcome of the election.

Exactness of mind is the Senator's chief characteristic. His ability to carry figures in his head is little short of wonderful. When he was stumpng the State prior to his first election to the Senate he was in the habit of quoting rows of figures long enough to stagger a bank clerk. He never used a note for a figure in his long career. As he was running upon an economy platform, his use of figures told largely in the outcome of the election.

Although he had previously run for the governorship of Missouri, the first public office he ever held was that of Senator of the United States. While very exact in most matters Senator Cockrell has been known to lapse into absent-mindedness worthy of a college professor. Among the stories told about him in Washington one relates to his forgetting a dinner to which President Roosevelt was also invited. Senator Cockrell probably is the only man in America who, when invited to dine with the President of the United States and his Cabinet, forgot to do so. This is what happened at the dinner given to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitecock. Senator Cockrell and Secretary Hitecock are good friends. Both came from Missouri. When the dinner hour arrived and Senator Cockrell failed to appear, the President, remembering his age and the state of the weather outside, suggested to Mrs. Hitecock that they wait for their tardy guest. Minutes elapsed in which every one tried to be comfortable and oblivious of the absence of the Senator, but with little success. Finally they entered the dining room and the vacant chair at the table afforded a topic of conversation from time to time during the dinner. Conjectures as to accidents that might have befallen the Senator were rife. After dinner it was found that Senator Cockrell had forgotten the dinner.

Limburger Disturbs Cockrell Home.

Upon another occasion a German admirer presented him with a piece of limburger cheese. A stick of dynamite would have been just as useful to him, but he accepted the gift, put it in his coat tail pocket and forgot all about it. Next day he wore a different coat to the Capitol, and was astonished when he returned home to find a gang of plumbers and carpenters tearing up the floors of his house looking for the dead rat, which Mrs. Cockrell believed responsible for the horrible odor. As a politician Cockrell is shrewd and effective. His wife, who was a woman of strong mentality, and of the most ad-

mirable qualities, aided him a great deal; but his real hold upon the Democracy of his State came from his war service. Cockrell's brigade was composed almost entirely of Missouri men. They were great fighters, and when the war was over they proved themselves just as great politicians. They became county leaders, and county and State officers, and to a man they were loyal to Cockrell.

When darkness cast her mantle over the gory field of Franklin, the dead bodies of six Confederate chieftains of the ranks of major and brigadier generals were gathered together on the porch of a small dwelling, and beside them was the body of another Confederate general, desperately and, it was supposed, mortally wounded. But Francis Marion Cockrell survived, and short of a dozen years later he succeeded Carl Schurz as a Senator in the Congress of the United States from Missouri, and was the first native of that State to attain that high station.

More than thirty years ago Cockrell was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Missouri. He was beaten by a man named Hardin by only a fraction of a vote. His supporters wanted to stampede the convention, overturn the result, and demand another ballot. Cockrell, however, jumped upon the platform, quieted the tumult, and proposed three cheers for the successful man.

After this there was nothing too good for him in the estimation of all the Democratic factions.

Cockrell has been re-elected four times, and if he survive until March 3, 1905, his service in the Federal Senate will equal in duration that of Thomas H. Benton. He is the dean of the Democratic side of the Senate, preceding Morgan by two and Vest by four years. Only Allison of Iowa and the two Senators from Nevada were Senators before him, though in the aggregate he served longer than William A. Stewart, who was out of the Senate twelve years—1875 to 1887. Indeed, Cockrell was a Senator before Lamar, before Ben Hill, before James B. Beck, before Daniel W. Voorhees, before Isham G. Harris. He is five years Allison's junior.

Career in the Senate.

In the Senate Mr. Cockrell has been a commanding figure, towering above nearly all the newcomers there not only in physical proportions but in intellect. So far as his knowledge of legislation is concerned, he stands without a peer on his side of the chamber. In the whole Senate, in fact, only Allison of Iowa has seen greater continuous service, so that on occasions of ceremony Cockrell and Allison were accorded the honors as representatives of their respective sides. Allison was sworn in on March 4, 1873, and Cockrell exactly two years later.

At the present time Senator Cockrell is chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills; ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico; second member of the minority on the Committees on Rules, Military Affairs, Geological Survey and the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions. In all of these committees he has given notable service and his Republican colleagues have been the first to testify to their high regard for him as a statesman and their deep regret that the turn of politics has carried him out of the Senate.

In the Committee on Military Affairs, Senator Cockrell has been one of the staunchest supporters of army reform plans advocated by the Administration. In that attitude he could control, as Republicans frankly say, Democrats who would not have listened a minute to any argument coming from a Republican. No Senator, whether of Cockrell's side or the other, has ever had the slightest doubt of his absolute fairness and honesty in "sizing up" legislation. If he has said it is all right, no one, even the strongest Democratic partisan, has wished to challenge his judgment. If he has condemned it, every other Senator on either side will look long before taking an opposite view.

When the army reorganization bill, ex-Secretary Root's pet hobby in his term of office, was undergoing a grueling test in the Military Affairs Committee, the advocacy of its provisions by

Cockrell proved one of the most potent forces in expediting its consideration. That this service, together with many other similar helps, was not forgotten by Root, was shown in a recent interview, in which he expressed the view that nothing would please him so much as Cockrell's retention in the Senate by the Missouri Legislature, even through Republican votes.

An experienced legislator, who has given practically his whole life to the service of the country at the same post in the Senate, is a power, as Republican leaders well realize, that cannot be supplied by any newcomer, however talented or capable in other ways. It is an experience which counts in the prompt dispatching of business in Congress, and this has been well understood by States like Massachusetts, with the late Senator Hoar and Mr. Lodge; Maine with Hale and Frye; Alabama with Morgan and Pettus, and Connecticut with Platt and Hawley.

All have served practically a lifetime, and no one has thought of attempting to replace them so long, as they are capable of continuing their duties. Of those named, General Hawley is the only one who has had to decline reelection because of the incapacity due to age.

On the Floor.

On the floor of the Senate, Mr. Cockrell has been one of the most picturesque members. Tall, gaunt, caring little for appearance and nothing for changing styles, he has seemed a typical legislator, whose only thought was accomplishing what he set out to do in the way of legislation. Sitting at his desk in the front row on the minority side, appearances invariably were that the Senator was so busily engaged with correspondence and other matters that he was not aware of what was going on in the Senate. Appearances were deceptive, however, for in any instance where there seemed the chance of a trick contained in some pending bill, the Senator from Missouri was sure to exclaim: "What is that bill?"

When an explanation was forthcoming, it was invariably followed by another question:

"During a report from any committee on it?"

Having gained an affirmative answer, the Senator would turn to sit down but not without drawing out:

"Let the report be read."

Samaritan Pentateuch Has Been Translated

THE Rev. William E. Barton, of Chicago, in a recent Sunday school talk, made public for the first time the result of his long labors in the complete translation of the Samaritan Pentateuch, or five books of Moses. In this manuscript, which is the Bible of the Samaritans, was discovered a passage in which God commands Moses to build an altar on Mount Gerizim.

During 2,500 years the original Pentateuch from Dr. Barton's copy was made has been carefully guarded by the high priests of the Samaritans, and so jealous has been their care of the valuable manuscript that it has been exposed to public view but once in every year.

For hundreds of years the priests believed that it would be a profanation of the relic to allow even a copy of it to pass into the hands of those of a different faith, and in all the world, it is said, there are only twenty copies extant, five of which are owned in the United States.

Two copies are owned by Dr. Barton, the Lenox Library of New York has one, the Drew Theological Seminary another, and the fifth is the property of the Rev. Dr. Watson in New York. The oldest copy owned by Dr. Barton was obtained by him two years ago from a son of High Priest Jacob Aaron, at Nablous, Palestine, and was in actual use in the synagogue when he bought it.

Translation of Passage.

The passage, which is found in the Samaritan Pentateuch and in no other, reads, according to the translation of Dr. Barton, as follows:

"And it shall come to pass, when Jehovah thy God, shall bring thee of the land of the Canaanite, whither thou goest to possess it, that thou shalt set thee up great stones, and plaster them with plaster. And it shall be when ye pass over the Jordan that ye shall set up these stones (which) I command you this day, in Mount Glizim. And thou shalt build there an altar to Jehovah thy God, an altar of stones. Thou shalt not lift upon the iron. With perfect stones shalt thou build the altar of Jehovah thy God. And thou shalt sacrifice peace offerings and thou shalt eat there and rejoice before Jehovah thy God. This mountain is on the other side of Jordan, behind the way of the going down of the sun, in the land of the Canaanites, which dwell in the Arabah, over against Gilgal, beside the Oak of Moreh, beside Shechem."

Relates to Disputed Question.

"In the time of Christ it was a disputed question as to whether Moses had been commanded to worship on Mount Gerizim or in Jerusalem," said Dr. Barton. "When Jesus talked with the Samaritan woman at the well, and she asked him whether men should worship on that mountain or in Jerusalem, she put a question that is still in dispute."

"Two years ago, when I was in Palestine, visiting the high priest of the Samaritans, Jacob Aaron, his son, called me aside one day and inquired whether I would like to have a copy of the original manuscript of the five books of Moses. The one which he offered me was on hand made paper, written by the high priest himself, and I purchased it, together with the metal case in which it was kept. I could not read it at the time, it being written in the Samaritan language, and after I had

to his increased experience, and he will be missed by both sides when his term expires.

The secret of Cockrell's success in Washington and in Missouri lies in these—eternal vigilance, iron firmness, constant labor, and ceaseless persistence. No day passes over his head without a thorough scrutiny of his fences, Senatorial and political, and if there be a weak place, it is strengthened

Senator Cockrell gives his attention to household matters.

Senator Cockrell in action.



Miss Anna Cockrell, who will spend the winter abroad.

Voters Did Not Intend That He Should Be Supplanted.

He Is an Earnest Man and Is the Senate's "Watchdog."

ed before he sleeps; and if there be a broken place, it is mended before he eats. The sluggard might learn a valuable lesson from Francis Marion Cockrell.

Here is a case in point illustrative of the man and his methods. Some years ago a Republican, though a personal friend, wrote Cockrell in the interest of a Missouri soldier whose claim for pension had been rejected by the Interior Department. The Senator hurried to the Pension Office, examined the papers in the case, and concluded that it was meritorious and the soldier entitled to the relief, which could only be had from the two houses of Congress sitting separately as a court of equity. He hurried to his committee room, summoned his clerk, dictated a bill, and when the Senate convened introduced it. Most Senators would have halted then and there, trusting the bill to luck. Not so Cockrell, who drafted a favorable report, took it to the Pension Committee, had it adopted, and the following day he jammed it through the Senate.

But it failed in the House. The next Congress, on his own motion, without hearing from the soldier, he again passed the bill in the Senate, followed it to the House, and never rested till it became a law.

That is his way with all sorts of claims. He is an earnest man, and there is no nonsense about him.

Probably it was when the famous debate was heard on the Stanley Matthews resolutions that Cockrell made the most unique speech ever heard in the Senate. It was the pleadings, orders, and judgment of a lawsuit, "Silver vs. Gold." Cockrell was judge and counsel for both the plaintiff and defendant. All the forms of pleas known to Chitty were employed, until a square issue was made. Before the debates of the English Commons were made public, Johnson used to report them, and speeches into the mouths of Walpole, Carteret, Pulteney, Pitt, and others. The intense old Tory declared that he saw to it that "the Whig dogs did not get the best of it."

And Cockrell, in his lawsuit, saw that silver did not get the worst of it. On the contrary, it got a triumph judgment.

Sensor Cockrell has never made any money, and is as poor today as when he first entered the Senate. Once he tried to solve the mysteries of the stock market and became so deeply involved that Senator Elkins and other friends had to help him out. Before doing so they exacted from him a promise that he would never repeat the experiment.

"A child would have known as much chance of beating the game as you have," Senator Elkins told him.

"The Samaritan Pentateuch, therefore, is of great importance in proving the correctness of the Hebrew text, and it is remarkable that the Hebrew scribes who have been copying their own copies for 2,500 years, have retained a text so nearly like the original.

Samaritan Views Are Changing.

"For many centuries the Samaritans have looked upon the Christians as a profane people. A great change has come over them, however, in the last few years, and my correspondence with the High Priest Jacob Aaron is interesting. Through my efforts and those of E. K. Warren, of Three Oaks, Mich., he was induced to attend the Sunday school convention recently held in Jerusalem, and delivered a short address, which was translated for his hearers by a converted Jew."

Up to a few years ago no price that could be offered would induce the Samaritan priest to part with a copy of their Pentateuch, and it took three centuries for the libraries of Europe to collect seventeen copies. Americans repeatedly have tried, without success, to obtain copies. Since Dr. Barton's visit to Palestine two years ago he has come into possession not only of the two copies of the Pentateuch, but other Samaritan works besides, until he now owns what is said to be the best collection of Samaritan literature extant outside of Palestine.

HIS SPECIAL DINNER.

The Lord Mayor of London, who has to attend some public dinner on almost every night during his term of office, has at every banquet a special little dinner cooked and served to him, and he has any simple food he may wish to order, while the rest of the guests eat the mushrooms and truffles.